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UNIV. OF THE PHILIPPINES

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THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES

Annual Report
of
The President of the University
of the Philippines
to
The Board of Regents
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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
THE PHILIPPINES TO THE BOARD
OF REGENTS, 1912.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
August 1, 1912.

The Honorable,
THE BOARD OF REGENTS, UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES,
Manila, P. I.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present my first annual report as President of the University of the Philippines. As I assumed office on the 1st of June, 1911, the beginning of the academic year, the period therefore covered by this report will extend from that date until the close of the fiscal year 1912. This period includes the whole of the academic year 1911-12, the long vacation and the registration for the academic year 1912-13.

My inauguration as President of the University took place under the auspices of your Honorable Board on the 20th of December, 1911, and in my inaugural address, [a copy of which is attached to this report,] I stated the policy which, with your coöperation and the help of the various faculties, I have during the past months endeavored to initiate.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

At the outset, I wish to express my gratitude for the complete sympathy and the unanimous support I have received from the members of the Board of Regents. At the beginning of my administration, the remark was made by one of the members of the Board, that he hoped the Regents would be an active body. I am sure he can have no fault to find in this respect. The Board has held during the fiscal year 1912 twenty-seven meetings, at all of which I have been present. Nine of these were the stated monthly meetings during the academic year, and the rest were called at the request of the President. The full membership of the Board was completed by the appointment of Mr. Manuel de Yriarte, who took the place rendered vacant by the resignation of Doctor T. H. Pardo de Tavera.

The appointment of committees of the Board on the various colleges in the University has proven to be of great service as I have found it possible at all times to get advice when and where

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I needed it. Through these committees it has been my endeavor to keep the Board in constant touch with the affairs of the University, and it is hoped that the interest hitherto shown will be continued.

The Board has modified its appointing power in two respects: The President has been authorized to arrange directly with the Bureau of Insular Affairs for the appointment to vacant positions which cannot be filled in the Islands, and also to make temporary and minor appointments to positions carrying salaries less than ₱1,000 per annum without awaiting the formal action of the Board. This action has undoubtedly furthered the efficiency of the organization of the University.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

Doctor Paul Caspar Freer, Dean of the College of Medicine and Surgery and Professor of Chemistry and Chief of the Department of Chemistry in the University, died at Baguio on April 18. This was a very heavy loss to the University. Doctor Freer was one of the founders and the first Dean of the Philippine Medical School. When that institution was incorporated with the University in December, 1910, he became the senior Dean of the University and the head of the Department of Chemistry. He was perhaps the most valuable man in the University council during the period of our organization, as he had a wider acquaintance with university matters than any one else in the Islands. A memorial meeting was held in the College of Medicine and Surgery on July 1, 1912, under the auspices of the University and the Bureau of Science, the proceedings of which will soon be published. A permanent memorial of Doctor Freer will be the "Paul Caspar Freer Professorship of Chemistry," founded by the Board of Regents on May 4, 1912. This will not only connect Doctor Freer's name with the future history of the University of the Philippines, but is perhaps the memorial which he would most have appreciated. In spite of the many and great activities which occupied his time and energy, Doctor Freer never lost his enthusiasm for that science to which the early years of his career were entirely devoted.

The University also has suffered a loss in the death of Antonio Garcia, who occupied the position of Instructor of Engraving from the time when the School of Fine Arts was organized. Señor Garcia was not only a fine type of the Spanish gentleman, bringing to his work all the culture of his homeland, but was unusually adept in his art and efficient as a teacher.

I have also to report the resignation of the Honorable Sherman Moreland as Dean of the College of Law. Mr. Justice Moreland

assumed this task at the beginning of the year much against his inclination, owing to the very heavy demands made upon him by his work in the Supreme Court. He, however, gave as much time as he could afford to the heavy responsibility of initiating this important departure, and his advice regarding the Law School as well as general University matters, of which he had considerable experience have been of great value. At the end of the year his resignation was accepted at his earnest solicitation, with regret.

I also have to report the resignation of Doctor Hans Aron, for the past three years Associate Professor of Physiology. At the end of a year's absence in Germany, Doctor Aron resigned his position to accept a very important place in the University of Breslau. The loss of Doctor Aron was not unexpected, as his publications, based on his experiments in the Philippine Islands, had given him a wide reputation in his native country.

Other resignations have been those of Mr. Perry Coleman Hays, Instructor in Economics; Doctor Donald Gregg, Assistant Professor of Tropical Medicine; Mr. José Antonio Katigbak, Instructor in Graphics; Doctor A. S. Pearse, Assistant Professor of Zoölogy; Doctor John Rich McDill, Professor of Surgery; and Mr. Mariano Manas Cruz, Instructor in Agronomy.

The above vacancies have been partly filled as follows:

Doctor William Everett Musgrave has been elected Dean of the College of Medicine and Surgery in place of Doctor Freer. Doctor Musgrave has been professor of clinical medicine in the College of Medicine and Surgery since its organization as the Philippine Medical School. He has also filled the important position of chief of clinics since the opening of the Philippine General Hospital. He brings to this important position long experience as a physician and administrator, and a thorough understanding of the health problems of the Philippine Islands.

Associate Professor Gibbs who for several years has been closely associated with Professor Freer, both in the University and in the Bureau of Science, has been appointed Acting Chief of the Department of Chemistry.

The position of Instructor of Engraving has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Henry Levy, an engraver of unusual skill, thoroughly acquainted with the latest methods of this practical art.

The vacancy in the College of Law caused by the resignation of Mr. Justice Moreland has been filled after mature deliberation by the appointment of Mr. George A. Malcolm as Acting Dean for the academic year 1912-13.

Mr. Malcolm is especially fitted to continue the important work

of organization of the College of Law as he has been familiar with all of its details since its beginning as a school of law under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. As secretary of the College of Law for the past year he has come into close contact with the student body.

It is a matter of considerable satisfaction that after a wide search, we have been able to fill the chair of physiology, formerly held by Doctor Aron, with an American physiologist of very marked attainments. I have just been informed that the Bureau of Insular Affairs has appointed to this position Doctor Robert B. Gibson, formerly Assistant Professor of Physiological Chemistry in the Universities of Missouri and Minnesota.

The position held by Mr. Hays has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Conrado Benitez, as Instructor of Economics, a young Filipino, who holds the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Chicago.

Mr. Katigbak's place has been filled by another promising young Filipino, Mr. Ambrosio Magsaysay, Civil Engineer of Cornell University, who has had a good record in the Bureau of Public Works.

In the place of Doctor Pearse, we have secured as Assistant Professor of Zoölogy, Doctor Reinhart Parker Cowles, for several years Associate in Zoölogy in Johns Hopkins University.

Doctor Philip K. Gilman has been promoted to the chair of surgery, left vacant by the resignation of Doctor McDill.

Additions to the faculty during the year have been as follows:

Dr. Jesus Gonzalez, Assistant in Surgery.

Mr. C. G. Wrentmore, formerly Junior Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of Michigan, was appointed Professor of Engineering and Dean of the College of Engineering.

Doctor Ernest L. Walker, of the Bureau of Science, was appointed Associate Professor of Medical Zoölogy, and Mr. Elmer D. Merrill, of the same Bureau, Associate Professor of Botany and Acting Chief of the Department of Botany. The University is fortunate in receiving the aid of these two scientists who have made a reputation for themselves in the Philippines in their respective branches of study.

Mr. John W. Ferrier, was appointed Lecturer on the Law of Negotiable Instruments, and Mr. John P. Weissenhagen, Lecturer on the Law of Damages.

Mr. Marius Julius Oteyza, M. S. F., was appointed Assistant in Silviculture and Forest Management.

Victor Buencamino, D. V. S., the first Filipino graduate of an American veterinary college, was appointed Instructor in Veterinary Surgery.

Albert G. Glodt, C. E., M. E., of the Bureau of Public Works, was appointed Associate Professor of Agricultural Engineering.

Mr. Sol F. Light and Mr. A. L. Day, formerly of the Bureau of Education were appointed Instructors in Zoölogy.

Mr. S. L. Rusk, a Master of Arts of Columbia University was appointed Instructor in English.

Lieutenant J. W. Mayhew, a prominent amateur athlete and formerly coach in track athletics at Brown University was appointed Physical Director.

Dr. Antonio Vasquez, was appointed Instructor in Surgery.

Mr. Kenneth W. Duncan of the Bureau of Education was appointed Instructor in English.

The Department of Mathematics has been strengthened by the appointment of Mr. Alexander Galajikian, an instructor of Cornell University, as Assistant Professor of Mathematics, and of Mr. Shirley E. Roberts, for many years a teacher of Mathematics in the Manila High School as Instructor in Mathematics.

The following appointments have been made in the Department of Physics:

Mr. Leo J. Lassalle, Instructor of Physics in the Pennsylvania State College, to be Assistant Professor of Physics; Mr. Oscar S. Smith, also from the Engineering Department of the Pennsylvania State College; and Mr. O. H. Blackwood, for three years Professor of Physics in Reid Christian College of Lucknow, India, to be Instructors in Physics.

The Department of Chemistry has been further strengthened by the appointment of the following from the Bureau of Science:

Dr. Augustus West, Assistant Professor, Mr. Albert Wells, Mr. Ignacio del Rosario and Mr. Dar Juan, Instructors.

The Department of Pharmacology has been equipped for the special work of training pharmacists and pharmaceutical chemists by the transfer of Mr. Felix Hocson, Ph. Ch., from the Department of Physiology, and the appointment of Dr. Andrew Du Mez who has taught pharmacy students in the University of Wisconsin for four years. Besides having done important research work in plant chemistry, Doctor Du Mez is in every way fitted to aid us in building up an efficient and strong department of pharmacy.

It is a source of satisfaction to know that we have at last secured the services of an experienced tropical agronomist. Mr. Charles F. Baker who will soon take charge of the Department of Agronomy at Los Baños is not only a successful teacher but has a distinguished record as an agronomist in Cuba and Brazil.

Other appointments have been those of Mr. Antonio Villareal and Mr. Jose Santos, as Lecturers in the College of Law, and

William Weidmann detailed from the Bureau of Education as Instructor in English.

Under authority of a resolution passed by the Board of Regents, the President has appointed the following gentlemen as Professorial Lecturers in the University of the Philippines:

Mr. Frederic W. Taylor, Director of the Bureau of Agriculture, in Horticulture; Mr. Justice Adam C. Carson of the Supreme Court, in Government; Honorable Charles B. Elliott, Secretary of Commerce and Police, in International Law; Judge W. L. Goldsborough of the Code Revision Committee, in Legal Procedure; Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the Court of First Instance, in Civil Law; Judge Amasa S. Crossfield of the Court of First Instance, in the Law of Contracts, Honorable George R. Harvey, Solicitor-General of the Philippine Islands, in the Law of Corporations.

These appointments carry with them the rank of Professor and enable us to have the value of the judgment and experience of these gentlemen, some of whom have held chairs in American Universities.

ATTENDANCE DURING 1911-12.

During the year, the following departments of the University were in operation: The College of Liberal Arts, the College of Medicine and Surgery, the College of Agriculture, the College of Veterinary Science, the College of Law, and the School of Fine Arts.

The following is a summary of the total official registration in the University during the year 1911-12:

College of Liberal Arts	215
College of Medicine and Surgery	56
College of Agriculture	186
College of Veterinary Science	14
College of Law	154
Total	625
Duplications	26
Total attendance in College Departments.....	599
School of Fine Arts	801
Total registration	1,400

In the College of Liberal Arts there were given the first and second years of courses preparatory to the study of Medicine and Engineering, and the first year of a course preparatory to the study of Law. The first year of a three years' course leading to the degree of Graduate of Pharmacy was also given in this College. For detailed announcements concerning these

courses and others given in the various colleges, your Honorable Board is referred to the catalogue of the University of the Philippines of 1911-12.

In the registration of the College of Liberal Arts there are also included 36 students remaining from the old "Academy." Of these 20 received high school diplomas at the end of the year.

There are at present but 12 students from the old academy in the College. These are all taking college work and by the end of the academic year 1912-13, there will remain no students in the College of Liberal Arts who have not received the equivalent of a high school diploma.

In the College of Medicine and Surgery, instruction was given in the complete course of five years. By grouping together the work in single courses, it was possible to give each student in the fifth year class a rotation intern service in the Philippine General Hospital, during the entire second semester. This rearrangement, without losing any theoretical or practical instruction has enabled us to give our graduates a much more thorough clinical training than is usual, even in medical colleges of the highest grade.

In the College of Agriculture, the registration includes about 50 students holding scholarships in the forestry department under the appointment of the Director of Forestry. There was given for these students a two years' ranger's course in forestry. The forestry instruction was given by members of the division of forest investigation of the Bureau of Forestry, who also have teaching appointments in the University. Two courses in agriculture were given, one of four years open to high school graduates leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science and one of six years for graduates of the intermediate schools leading to the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture.

In the College of Veterinary Science three years of the five-year course were given.

The College of Law was opened for instruction on the first of July, 1911. The registration included 29 students in the second year class who had finished their first year in the Y. M. C. A. Law School. Registration was opened to graduates of the high schools and accredited private schools, and the large number of 108 entered the first year class. That this preparation is not sufficient for the efficient study of law in the Philippine Islands was proven by the fact that more than 30 per cent of this class failed to finish the year's work, and the wise provision was made that for the academic year 1912-13, one year of College work would be required and for the academic year 1913-14 and thereafter, a two years' preparatory law course in the College of

Liberal Arts or its equivalent should be a requisite for admission to the College of Law.

The large registration in the School of Fine Arts is due to the fact that although a five-year course of thorough instruction in design and theory is given, the great number of students are those who are taking special instruction in Art while pursuing their studies in other schools. Evening instruction is also provided for a large number who are engaged during the day in the various trades.

GRADUATES FOR THE YEAR 1911-12.

The second annual commencement of the University was held in the Marble Hall of the Ayuntamiento on the morning of March 7. The annual commencement address was delivered by the Honorable Newton W. Gilbert, the Chairman of the Board of Regents, and the address to the graduates by the Honorable Juan Sumulong.

Thirty degrees in course were conferred by the President upon graduates who had been nominated therefor by the University Council and had received the approval of the Board of Regents. The number of graduates is three times as many as in the preceding year. Sixteen graduates received the degree of Bachelor of Arts as against three in 1911. It is interesting to note that these graduates, two of whom are women, represent ten different provinces, showing that the University is not by any means a local institution but is already recognized throughout the Islands as a university of the Philippines.

The distribution was as follows:

From Cavite	3	From Nueva Ecija	1
From Cebu	2	From Bulacan	1
From Laguna	2	From Batangas	1
From La Union	2	From Manila	1
From Tayabas	2		
From Pangasinan	2	Total	16
From Zambales	1		

Four candidates received the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture, and one the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. Of these one was from Batangas, one from Tayabas and three from Albay. These young men being among the early students of the College of Agriculture at Los Baños, naturally came from nearby provinces, but the total membership in the College of Agriculture represented every part of the Philippine Islands, from Cagayan to Mindanao.

There were nine candidates to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine against three in 1911. The members of this class entered the Philippine Medical School at the beginning, and it

is, therefore, the first class to receive its entire medical instruction in this institution. The first degree of Doctor of Medicine ever conferred upon a woman in the Philippine Islands was received by Miss Maria Paz Mendoza of Manila.

In 1911, the Board of Regents determined to give not more than one honorary degree at each annual commencement, and conferred the title of Doctor of Laws upon the honored Chief Justice of the Philippine Islands. In 1912, the University Council maintained this precedent of high attainment by nominating for the honorary degree of Doctor of Science, the Reverend José Algué, Director of the Weather Bureau. This nomination was unanimously approved by the Board of Regents, and the degree was conferred upon Father Algué in recognition of his eminence in Science, and his distinguished and loyal service to the Philippine Government.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1912.

The following is the official financial statement of the University as certified to by the Registrar for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912:

Appropriation:

	Dr.	Cr.
Act 2044		₱225,000.00
Act 1989		175,000.00
Balance brought forward from the Fiscal Year		
1911		55,813.22
Funds restored by the Governor-General.....		37,629.35
Receipts for Fiscal Year 1912.....		26,188.32
Expenditures:		
Salaries and Wages	₱288,376.76	
Contingent Expenses	190,508.18	
Total	₱478,884.94	40,745.95

Balance:

Cash, Treasury	₱84,064.07
Collections and Dis-	
bursing Officer.....	1,677.59
	85,741.66
Accounts Receivable	615.61
Prepayments	809.98
Total Assets	87,167.25
Accounts Payable	40,186.30
Deferred Income	6,235.00
Total Liabilities	46,421.30
Surplus	40,745.95

519,630.89 519,630.89

Certified correct.

W. C. DEMING, *Chief Accountant.*

Approved:

JAMES F. KEMP, *Registrar.*

Considerable saving was accomplished by the careful financial foresight of the Registrar from estimated expenses of the year, so that about ₦30,000, was made available for the purchase of permanent equipment authorized by the Board of Regents which will be installed and used during the coming fiscal year.

ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1913.

A great deal of time has been spent, both by the Board of Regents and the General Office of the University in the preparation of the budget for the academic year 1912-13, and in securing the necessary funds to carry out the plans authorized by the University authorities.

It has been the constant effort of your President to place the University upon a firm financial basis. In this he has received the hearty coöperation of the Registrar and the Deans of the various colleges. An important step in this direction was taken when, on the recommendation of the President, the Board of Regents changed the time set for the opening of the academic year from the first week in June to the first week in July, thereby making the academic year coincide with the fiscal year. The advantages of this change are obvious.

Appropriations by the Legislature are made some months in advance of the beginning of the fiscal year, when they become available. Requisitions for supplies and equipment may now be ordered in advance, so that they may be received and installed at the beginning of the academic year, and paid for from the funds appropriated for that year. Under the old plan, in order to avoid such deficits, it would have been necessary for students to have waited several weeks for materials necessary for their studies. By this arrangement, too, fees paid at the beginning of the academic year may be used during the whole of that period, and do not become revertible at the end of the first month as unexpended balances.

Estimated expenses for the next and succeeding years during which the University will necessarily be in the process of development have been very carefully considered, and every possible method of providing for healthy and natural growth without making undue demands upon the resources of the Government has been adopted.

An effort has been made to relieve the University of expending its funds for objects which are not strictly within the scope of its purpose, which is, as expressed by law, to provide "advanced instruction in literature, philosophy, the sciences and arts and to give professional and technical training." A step in

this direction was the decision of the Board to omit from the budget of the University, the expenses for the maintenance of 100 free beds and for medical and surgical treatment of the inmates thereof in the Philippine General Hospital, hitherto charged to the funds appropriated for the College of Medicine and Surgery. That these beds should be under the control of the staff of the College is indeed indispensable to proper clinical instruction in medicine and surgery; and in line with the best methods and theories of medical instruction throughout the world. Nevertheless, this service is in the nature of a charity to the thousands of poor Filipinos who are treated in the wards of the hospital. The opinion expressed by the Board that these expenses should be met by funds specifically appropriated for charitable purposes is not only thoroughly consistent, but makes it possible for the College of Medicine and Surgery to be assigned a reasonable sum for its maintenance, instead of an appropriation entirely out of proportion to the number of students in the University who are members of that college.

The free obstetrical service which serves hundreds of cases throughout the city of Manila is another charge upon the University similar in nature to the service of the free wards in the Philippine General Hospital. This service supports three nurses, whose time is entirely given to charity cases under the direction of the Professor of Obstetrics and an expensive carro-mata service is maintained for their transportation. Steps should be taken for relieving the College of Medicine and Surgery from this expense, as it is primarily a public charity.

In providing for the estimates for the academic year 1912-13, we were confronted with the condition that in providing for the growth of a new University, the expenses of one year cannot be considered without reference to the future. Where from six months to a year is necessary to obtain expendable supplies and nonexpendable equipment provision must be made for a period beyond the end of any one fiscal year. It is in fact necessary to look not six months ahead, but even two or three years ahead. As has been the common experience of State Universities in America, your Board in dealing with the problem was convinced that appropriations made each year for the estimated expenses of that year are entirely unsatisfactory, and the suggestion contained in my inaugural address that we ask for a continuing appropriation was unanimously adopted by your Board. After very careful consideration, taking into account the estimated growth of the University during the next few years, a bill was prepared by the legislative committee of the Board of Regents,

asking for a continuing appropriation of ₱750,000 for four years, and presented in the Legislature. By carrying over the surplus amount from year to year, it was believed that this total sum would provide for the growth of the University until the complete course of instruction leading to each degree should be established in the various colleges of the University.

At the time this bill was introduced in the Philippine Legislature, conditions were such that its passage was considered impracticable. Under the circumstances, it is believed that the best possible result was obtained. In the general appropriation bill of the Philippine Assembly for the fiscal year 1913, the sum of ₱175,000 had already been set aside for the College of Medicine and Surgery, and the bill prepared by your committee was accordingly modified to an unspecified appropriation of ₱575,000 to be expended by the Board of Regents for the fiscal year 1913. The Assembly, therefore, in these two bills approved the total sum asked for, namely, ₱750,000. The Legislature, adjourned without passing any general appropriation bill for 1913. The Assembly bill, however, providing ₱575,000 for the University passed the Commission with the understanding that not more than ₱50,000 should be assigned the University from the ₱175,000 provided for the College of Medicine and Surgery by the appropriation bill of 1911 which, by law, continued in force. There is therefore available for the expense of the University for the Fiscal year 1913, the sum of ₱625,000. The budget for the present fiscal year as provided by the Board of Regents is as follows:

Statement of allotment of funds, by the Board of Regents, University of the Philippines, for the Fiscal Year, 1913.

General Office	₱38,000.00
Law, College of (exclusive of fees).....	18,000.00
Agriculture, College of	100,000.00
Liberal Arts, College of	190,000.00
Pharmacy, Department of	18,000.00
Engineering, College of	70,000.00
Fine Arts, School of	30,000.00
Veterinary Science, College of	15,000.00
Medicine and Surgery, College of	175,000.00
Total allotted by the Board of Regents.....	654,000.00

It will be seen that the budget, as approved, is considerably larger than the appropriation available. This apparent deficit has already been provided for by the purchase of permanent equipment with funds chargeable to the appropriation for the fiscal year 1912 and referred to above.

GENERAL OFFICE AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

During the past year plans have been adopted for a permanent organization of the administrative department of the University. As far as possible, the administration of the University has been centered in the office of the president. I have made every effort to put myself in direct touch with every department of the University. This office has been established, temporarily, in the building of the College of Medicine and Surgery, a situation convenient to the different divisions of the University in Manila. All the official correspondence of the University is received and distributed here. There is a division of records in which duplicates of the records of the various colleges are kept, so that information concerning any department or member of the University can be readily found.

The registrar is the disbursing officer of the whole University. All requisitions go through his office and all vouchers are accomplished there. The disbursing officers of the various colleges are directly responsible to the Registrar. Under him is an accounting division where the accounts of the several colleges are kept, and it is possible at any time to determine the amount expended and the amount available under every separate item in the allotment of each college.

A central property division has been inaugurated as a general university store, and all supplies and equipment are received at this office by the property officer, who is also responsible to the Registrar. By him they are distributed to the departments for which they have been requisitioned and every item received and distributed is recorded upon a stock card, so that a detailed inventory may be made at any time.

Doctor James F. Kemp, the Registrar of the University, was absent on leave from January 17 to June 27 and during his absence, he was commissioned by the Board of Regents to inspect the registration and property systems of certain representative American Universities. He reports that the system in this university compares most favorably with the methods in use in America. During the absence of Doctor Kemp, Mr. Loren L. Day, formerly of the Bureau of Agriculture, assumed the duties of Acting Registrar.

The report of the Registrar of the University of the Philippines on his investigations of business organization of American Universities states that this system of centralized control which has been inaugurated in the University of the Philippines is much superior to the systems in use in many other places where each College Department has its own methods of keeping students'

records and accounts and of receiving and distributing property. It ensures a minimum of wasted time and expense.

THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

The University Council, as authorized by Law, was organized at the beginning of the academic year 1911-12. It has assumed all the responsibilities enumerated in the act incorporating the University. At its first meeting, in order to expedite the carrying out of these duties, a resolution was passed forming an executive committee of the council to consist of the president, deans of colleges granting degrees, and the registrar. This committee has not only served as an excellent council of advice to the president on university matters, but has considered in advance all matters which have come before the council and made recommendations thereon. The executive committee was empowered by the council to act upon cases of discipline which might be referred to it by the dean of a college. This method of disciplinary action has worked exceedingly well. The result has been that nearly all matters of college discipline have been left to the settlement of the dean of the college concerned. Only one case of discipline has been brought before the executive committee where it was settled in a satisfactory manner without further reference to the council. The university council fulfilled another important purpose by bringing into personal relations the members of the various faculties. In this way a general university spirit is being developed. The members show a real interest in the university as a whole, and not merely in one of a group of isolated colleges.

GRADUATE INSTRUCTION.

In a university still in course of organization, the formation of a general graduate school would, of course, be out of the question, but, nevertheless, the opportunities provided by the scientific activities of the Philippine Government are admirably adapted in many ways for advanced study and research. The action of your Board in referring the matter of graduate instruction to the University Council was carried out by a resolution that all advanced students shall pursue their studies under the direction of the executive committee of the council. There are at present seven such students pursuing definite courses of study, six of whom are Americans. Five of these are candidates for the degree of Master of Arts; three pursuing their major study in zoölogy, one in chemistry and one in history.

With regard to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, the Committee has decided to accept candidates for that degree in those

subjects where the staff of instructors is unquestionably qualified to recommend such a degree and where the facilities for investigation are adequate. There is no reason why this degree should not be given in such subjects as chemistry, botany, and zoölogy.

There is, however, one branch of graduate study where our facilities are perhaps unexcelled. This is the field of tropical medicine and public health. Manila is admirably adapted as a center of advanced study in health problems. At the beginning of the year, at a faculty meeting of the College of Medicine and Surgery, I made with a great deal of confidence the suggestion that we institute a course for graduates of medicine leading to the degree of Doctor of Public Health. This suggestion was received with enthusiasm by the faculty as well as by the university council, and your Honorable Board. The result has been that after several months' careful preparation two courses of graduate study in medicine have been formally authorized, a course of one year leading to the degree of Doctor of Tropical Medicine and a course of two years leading to the degree of Doctor of Public Health. The courses of instruction were prepared by a committee consisting of the dean of the College of Medicine and Surgery, the chief of the biological laboratory of the Bureau of Science and the Director of Health. The final announcement of these courses is now being prepared for publication, and it is hoped that by the first of January 1913, this department will be inaugurated as the "Graduate School of Tropical Medicine and Public Health of the University of the Philippines."

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

Perhaps the main purpose of the College of Liberal Arts is to afford students a thorough but somewhat specialized course of study in preparation for the professional schools of the University.

The economic and practical conditions of the Philippine Islands call for men fully fitted to carry on specialized work. There is not a crying need for men more or less superficially equipped with what is called "general culture." Graduates of the high schools are not ordinarily fitted for the efficient study of Medicine, Engineering or Law. It is believed, however, that two years of thorough college preparation in the subjects most directly connected with the profession in view should enable a student to pursue with advantage his professional course.

These preparatory courses in the College of Liberal Arts are therefore of two years' duration, and at the end of the course

the degree of Bachelor of Arts is given. In this fact there arises an opportunity for criticism. Although this degree is undoubtedly equivalent to the corresponding Spanish degree and very much higher in standard than the degree of Bachelor of Arts as hitherto known in these Islands, it represents only half the work of the Bachelor of Arts degree in the American University. Because of this and also for the reason that our graduates who may pursue their advanced studies in America may go there under a misapprehension, the faculty of the College of Liberal Arts petitioned the Board of Regents to consider changing the title of Bachelor of Arts to that of Associate of Arts, this being the title given by the University of Chicago to students who have taken two years of college work.

This petition was carefully considered by your Board. There was a general feeling that it would be highly desirable to have the work accomplished by a graduate of our Junior College accepted in the United States at its face value, but serious considerations led to a decision that at this time the change in title would be inadvisable. The chief consideration was that the term Bachelor of Arts has as distinctive a meaning in the Philippine Islands as it has in the United States, and that the Secretary of Public Instruction has in the face of serious difficulty succeeded in greatly increasing the standard required for the conferring of this degree in private colleges of the Islands. It was felt that the abolition of this title by the University would therefore cause a great deal of confusion. On the other hand, if the degree of Bachelor of Arts should be given in the University of the Philippines for four years of college work, encouragement might be given to students to spend two years in cultural study which, owing to the pressing need of the Islands for practical instruction, might better be spent in professional and technical training. Your Board, therefore, recommended that no action be taken on this matter at present, but that the President, as soon as convenient, should seek the advice of Presidents of American Universities regarding this important matter. In this decision I heartily agree. I deeply feel the need of establishing reciprocal relations between the University of the Philippines and American universities, so that those of our graduates whom it is thought advisable to send to America for further study may enter graduate schools on the same footing with Americans who have had equal preparation, and this I will try to effect at the first opportunity. On the other hand, I feel very strongly, as I said in my inaugural address, that the qualifications for degrees granted in the University of the Phil-

ippines should be governed by the needs and conditions existing here.

From this point of view, the standard required for our present degree of Bachelor of Arts is admirably adapted for our own needs. This opinion has recently been strongly confirmed by an official decision by the Imperial authorities of public instruction in Germany, obtained through the good offices of Dr. Zitlemann, the German Consul at Manila. It is to the effect that students in the preparatory medical course in the College of Liberal Arts who obtain the degree of Bachelor of Arts will be admitted to the universities of Germany, without further requirements as candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. This important decision puts a recognized standard of value upon our bachelor's degree, which undoubtedly will be given weight in our negotiations with the authorities of American Universities.

It must not be thought, however, that our instruction in the College of Liberal Arts is entirely devoted to preparation for technical training. If we are to fulfil our mission to the Filipino people we should provide for the efficient training of Filipinos who can undertake the task of secondary instruction in the government high schools. To meet this need, we have instituted three additional years of study with a wide choice of suitable courses covering all branches taught in the high schools. This course leads to the degree of Master of Arts, thereby placing, we believe, this degree on a similar plane with the same degree in American universities. As yet this course of study including two years of Junior College work elected by the students according to the "group system," has not attracted many of our students. The members of your Board, therefore, particularly those who are directly interested in the matter of secondary instruction, are earnestly requested to give this course their personal interest and encouragement. If we are to Filipinize the Civil Service of the Islands, an effort should be made to furnish the high schools with thoroughly competent and trained Filipino teachers, and this senior college course in the College of Liberal Arts is the only systematic method yet attempted to bring about this important result.

The College of Liberal Arts has also undertaken the task of preparing trained pharmacists, both for the government hospital service and for private practice. This course of three years leading to the title of Graduate in Pharmacy is as thorough and comprehensive as we have been able to make it. It has been very highly commended by competent pharmaceutical

chemists in the United States. Many towns in the Philippine Islands are without physicians and we are giving our pharmacy students special instruction in bacteriology and hygiene, so that they will be competent to recognize, microscopically, the common epidemic diseases, and capable of combatting them in a scientific manner. Some of our pharmacy students are getting practical instruction in the free dispensary of the Philippine General Hospital, but in its present overcrowded condition there is only room for a comparatively small number. Attention is respectfully called to the desirability of providing room in the proposed addition to this dispensary, so that our pharmacy students may have the opportunity of assisting in the preparation of drugs. In this way, the free dispensary will bear the same relation to our course in pharmacy that the hospital bears to the College of Medicine and Surgery. At the present time two years of our course in pharmacy are in actual operation, and the third year will be added in July, 1913.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

The College of Agriculture situated at Los Baños presents problems peculiarly its own, some of which tend to isolate it from the rest of the University.

As far as possible attempts have been made to bring it in contact with the central administration of the University. The President has endeavored to make as frequent visits to the College during the past year as the heavy task of organization of the Manila departments would permit. It is hoped that in the future these visits may be more frequent. Necessarily the college has its own property and disbursing offices and keeps its own records, but copies of these are filed in the central office in Manila, and all requisitions, property records and accounts pass through the office of the registrar, and are supervised by him.

Through the efforts of the late Professor Freer as chief of the department, the instruction in chemistry has been coordinated with the teaching of that science in every department of the university, and arrangements have been made to prevent the duplication of chemical supplies and apparatus as far as possible.

Through the coöperation of Dean Copeland and Associate Professor Merrill, it is hoped that the same coördination will be effected in the instruction in Botany.

Another step in this direction has been an arrangement between the deans of the College of Agriculture and the College of Veterinary Science, by which Mr. Durham, instructor in Animal Husbandry, is teaching classes in that subject in both colleges.

In this connection, it is interesting to know that one of the graduates of 1912 from the College of Liberal Arts has entered the College of Agriculture as a third year student in the course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Another peculiar problem presented by the College of Agriculture is the fact that being situated some two miles from the village of Los Baños, it is necessary for the students to find living accommodations near the college. The Bureau of Forestry, from its own funds has built a group of buildings for the accommodation of the students in the department of forestry. These buildings consist of a large mess-hall and a number of cottages where the forestry students live. The University having no funds for this purpose has allowed the students in the Agricultural Department to erect dwellings on the grounds of the College. This entails the necessity of sanitary and medical supervision. During the past year conditions have not been altogether satisfactory, and an outbreak of malaria emphasized the need of thorough control by the authorities of the college. A determined and earnest effort has been made to create and maintain proper and healthful conditions. An attempt was made to secure one of our own medical graduates as a resident physician. This proving impossible, for the present, arrangements have been made for frequent medical inspection by the staff of the College of Medicine and Surgery, and the treatment of emergency cases by physicians in Los Baños. The adjoining grounds have been cleared of cogon grass and sufficient labor has been secured to keep them in this condition. During the vacation months, excellent work was done by Mr. E. M. Ledyard, Assistant Professor of Entomology in removing causes of probable danger and by the construction of modern sanitary buildings. Mr. Ledyard has recently been appointed Superintendent of Buildings and Sanitation with complete control over the buildings used by students living on the college campus. Especial care is being given to the prevention of dangers arising from flies and mosquitoes. It is confidently expected that under Mr. Ledyard's care, the sanitary conditions in the College of Agriculture will be greatly improved.

The rapid growth of this college from 90 students in 1911 to 260 students for the present academic year presents a problem which deserves the careful consideration of the Board of Regents. The College of Agriculture, like the other colleges of the university began in a small way and was adapted to the needs of the time. Perhaps the most crying need of the Philippine Islands is for men trained in scientific farming. To meet this need, students were taken from the intermediate schools and given

agricultural instruction in connection with their high school studies. The country needs agriculturists, and this was the way to get them, for had registration been limited to high school graduates, not a dozen students would have applied. A six years course was inaugurated corresponding with four years in the High School and two years in the College of Liberal Arts, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture, as well as a four years' college course for high school graduates leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science. A thorough scientific training was combined with practical field work. There can be no question but that this plan was justified by the conditions prevailing in the Islands, and that it supplies a real need. The agricultural development of the Islands needs a great many more well trained practical farmers than specially equipped agricultural scientists. The plan as originally adopted has been continued, and the College in attracting young Filipinos to the study of Agriculture has proven to be conspicuously successful. Registration in 1910-11 was 90; in 1911-12, 187, while for the year just opening, the registration is 260.

This remarkable growth makes it necessary for us to face two important considerations: First, the fact that we are directing at the College of Agriculture work which is not entirely, to be strictly speaking, the work of a university; second, that the limited resources of the University will not permit us to provide instruction and equipment for a number of students increasing from year to year in this proportion.

Let me here quote from a special report to the Chairman of the Board of Regents on March 4, 1912:

In treating the situation at the College of Agriculture, I feel confident that there are two points which must be borne in mind; the proper function of the University in its relation to the system of government education, and the resources upon which the university is dependent for its growth and development. With regard to the function of the university it is, as stated in the law "to give advanced instruction, theoretical and technical." Its distinctive function is not to give secondary instruction. This would mean with regard to agriculture, that the purpose of the university is to furnish scientific agriculturists. This is a distinct need of the Government and of the Islands, and it is the first duty of the University, because it lies within the province of the university. I should, however, go further than this and say that in view of the great need of practical farmers, the university should give a course not so extensive or so long as the one just indicated; to provide instruction in practical scientific farming for students who have completed their secondary education. Therefore, it is my opinion that if the University provides a four year course for high school graduates in scientific agriculture and a two year course for high school graduates in practical agricultural instruction, it is fulfilling its duty to the Filipino people and its function in the system of public instruction. I admit that it would be desirable to give an agri-

cultural nature to the secondary education of men who will ultimately graduate from the College of Agriculture of the University. Undoubtedly, the preparation of an agricultural high school will be invaluable to the student of Agriculture, but this it is not essentially the function of the University to provide.

Second, the resources of the University. The vital question in this matter is that of raising money for equipment and instruction. The growth of the College of Agriculture must be determined by the reasonable expectation of the University's financial resources. There is at present no check upon the number of students admitted, except the preparation of the intermediate schools. This means a practically unlimited growth and the university can not afford an unlimited growth. Some restriction must be put upon the requirements of entrance to the College, or its growth will be so great that it will cost more than all the rest of the University put together.

In conclusion I would suggest that this is a broad question affecting not only the University of the Philippines but the Department of Public Instruction. The University must carry out its function thoroughly and satisfactorily in training agriculturists and scientific farmers, it should do as much as it can in carrying on elementary agricultural instruction, but it is a problem which can only be worked out, in my opinion, by coöperation with the Bureau of Agriculture and the Bureau of Education.

At the suggestion of the Chairman of your Board, I conferred at length with the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Education, upon the question of agricultural education in the Islands. Both of these gentlemen made several valuable suggestions regarding the courses now given in the College to graduates of intermediate schools, but I was unable to arrange with them a definite plan for secondary agricultural instruction outside of the university. My understanding is that although the policy of the Bureau of Education is to introduce agricultural instruction in the primary and the intermediate grades throughout the islands, it is not the policy of the Bureau to further increase the number of "vocational" high schools, nor to introduce agricultural instruction in the provincial high schools. An agricultural high school, therefore, under the Bureau of Education, having for one of its objects the preparation of secondary students for the College of Agriculture is apparently not at present within the range of possibility. This perhaps would be an ideal arrangement, thereby allowing the University to remain strictly within its own field in the matter of agricultural instruction. The Dean of the College of Agriculture is strongly of the opinion that for the preparation of efficient scientific farming on modern lines, agricultural instruction should begin in the high school. He makes the statement that graduates of our college from the six years combined high school and college course are better fitted for practical agricultural work than from the four year course for high school graduates. In the light of these considerations,

and in view of the great need of trained farmers and agriculturists existing in the Philippine Islands today, I am not prepared to recommend that agricultural instruction in the University be confined to high school graduates.

The budget of the College of Agriculture for 1912-13 as approved by the Board of Regents amounts to ₱100,000. I am informed by the Dean that this will provide for the instruction of 300 students under present conditions. In view of the fact that the income of the University cannot be materially increased in the near future, I would therefore recommend that the present courses of instruction in the College of Agriculture be continued, but that your Honorable Board should fix a limit of 300 upon the students to be admitted to the College. In 1913-14, the College of Agriculture should admit graduates of Government High Schools, students of advanced standing from other colleges and such graduates of intermediate schools as the Dean shall consider to be best fitted to carry on the work of the courses, the total number not to exceed 300.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

In the Annual Report of the Board of Regents to the Governor-General, dated August 10, 1911, there is a recommendation by Dean Freer that the present title of the school be changed to that of the College of Medicine as being more appropriate and having the merit of simplicity. "Surgery" said the Dean, "is no more separate from medicine than pathology and bacteriology." Doctor Musgrave, the present dean, reiterates this recommendation and says that the change should be made before the present title becomes too generally and widely known.

The College of Medicine and Surgery has completed its fifth year. That it is fulfilling its function in the Government is demonstrated by the fact that its nine graduates of 1912, all of whom received their entire medical instruction within its walls, have entered the hospital and scientific service of the Government. Its organization, largely due to the rare administrative ability of its first dean has been effected on stable and efficient lines which only need the development that time and experience will bring.

Instruction in the College is of two kinds; the lectures and laboratory work in the College building and the clinical instruction in the hospital. The burden of administration is, therefore, necessarily heavy, and although there can be but one administrative head, the detail work is at present too much for the head of a department to perform with fairness to his work and to himself. The present dean is also the chief of clinics which

entails the medical supervision of a great hospital, and with the supervision of the clinical branches of instruction necessitates all the detail work that one man can do. To relieve this situation, it is proposed to create the office of vice-dean. This office should be distinctly subordinate to the deanship, and should not carry with it any assumption of succession to that position. When the deanship is held by a man in the clinical division, the vice-dean should be a laboratory man who shall have under him the general supervision in the college laboratory and such other duties as may be assigned to him by the dean.

The University of the Philippines is extremely fortunate in the possession of unequalled clinical advantages because of the close and amicable relations existing between the College of Medicine and Surgery and the Philippine General Hospital. This is largely due to the good offices of the Honorable, the Secretary of the Interior, who, being as well a member of the Board of Regents and Chairman of its Committee on the College of Medicine and Surgery, has appointed the members of the clinical staff of the college to professional positions in the hospital. It is a pleasure to express my appreciation of this interest and consideration.

Although the primary purpose of a General Hospital is the cure of the sick, it is intimately related with two other highly desirable objects: The prevention of disease and the preparation of thoroughly trained physicians and surgeons, who shall carry the message of health and provide relief for suffering from generation to generation. If the physicians and surgeons of the hospital are trained research workers and experienced teachers of medical science, all these objects will be secured.

It should be the purpose of the Board to fill the clinical positions, for which appropriation has been made, with men who can adequately serve the needs of a great general hospital, so that the existing relations between the Medical College and the Hospital, so advantageous to the University, may be continued unimpaired.

The opportunity at present enjoyed of appointing graduates of our College as interns for certain of the free beds in the hospital carries with it the still greater opportunity of training them to such a point of efficiency that they will be, not only fully fitted for the clinical positions as assistants, demonstrators and instructors, but in every way worthy of appointment by the proper authorities as resident physicians and surgeons of the hospital.

At present, a number of clinical positions provided for by appropriations made by the Board of Regents are vacant, and the advisability of filling them with men fully qualified for both

the task of teaching our students and of caring for the sick in the hospital is strongly urged.

COLLEGE OF LAW.

This college is about to enter its second year, with important modifications in its organization. During the long vacation, plans were carefully prepared under the direction of the President, by Mr. Malcolm, secretary of the College and Regents Johnson and Escaler of the Committee on the College of Law. Steps were taken toward the organization of a permanent faculty and for providing instruction outside of the "evening hours" for the benefit of the increasing numbers of students who can devote their full time to their studies. About half of these who have registered for the year 1912-13 are not employed during the usual working hours and with proper facilities can easily finish the prescribed course in three years. The needs of these men have been met by the appointment as instructor in Law of Mr. George Bacobo. Mr. Bacobo who served in the college as a lecturer during the past year will give his whole time to the University.

Steps have also been taken to secure from the United States a man of character and experience in practice-court work and an associate professorship in Law will be created as soon as a suitable incumbent can be secured. The further addition to the permanent staff of another Filipino instructor in law would enable us to care effectively for students in the three year course for some years to come.

The Government of the Philippine Islands and the Manila Bar afford us opportunities for obtaining the services of eminent specialists in all branches of legal learning. We have been fortunate in securing the help of such men as Secretary Elliott, Justices Carson and Trent, Judges Lobingier, Crossfield and Goldsborough, Solicitor General Harvey and Messrs. Weissenhagen, Ferrier and Ingersoll, as Lecturers for the coming year.

Although a four years' course in Law will be continued for the benefit of the large number of Government employees and others who are occupied in other ways so that their instruction may be given after their regular working hours, it is now perfectly possible for students who can afford to give their whole time to their studies to take the degree of Bachelor of Laws in three years, making the course of equal duration to that in the best law schools of the United States. The requirement of two years preparatory work in the College of Liberal Arts for admission to the College of Law is also in line with the policy of Law Schools in the United States of high standing.

Attention is called to the fact, that an additional requirement has been added to our course of study which it is believed is an improvement on the law course as usually given in America. This is a thesis to be written by the student in his senior year "upon some subject upon which the law is unsettled, disputed, or in a formative condition." Candidates must choose their subject not later than the fifteenth of July of their senior year and the theses must be finished by the first of January of the year in which the degree is to be granted.

It is believed that this requirement will be of great advantage to the student, not only in increasing his interest in his legal studies, but calling forth that spirit of initiative which is necessary for the production of constructive work in any profession.

COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SCIENCE.

The study of Veterinary Science in the Philippine Islands has received a mighty impetus by the foundation, two years ago, of this College.

The time is rapidly approaching when well trained Filipino Veterinarians will be prepared to take up the important work of protecting the animal industry of their own people. The class of students that are attending the College compare favorably with those studying medicine and law. They have the respect and social standing of other students in the University. From three students two years ago, the College has grown to a membership of twenty-six. One of the best things that the University has done for the Filipino is to make the studies of agriculture and veterinary science popular and respected. Under the administration of Dean Ward, the College has taken a very high stand. It provides a five year course as comprehensive in its way as our course in medicine. Our graduates will be trained scientists as well as practical veterinarians, and their training compares favorably with that given in the best institutions of France and Germany.

The success of the College is largely due to the establishment by the Philippine Legislature of twenty veterinary scholarships, the support of which is entirely provided for the first time. It is hoped, however, that students who can afford to pay their own way will be attracted to this college as there is no more useful career for a patriotic Filipino than that of veterinary science. The members of your Board, who are directly connected with secondary instruction are requested to take a special interest in turning the minds of promising students to this department of the University.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

During the past year steps have been taken to initiate the four years course leading to the degree of Civil Engineering adopted by the University Council and approved by the Board of Regents. Mr. Clarence G. Wrentmore formerly of the Bureau of Public Works who has had long experience as a teacher of engineering in the University of Michigan was elected Dean of the College and the course was prepared under his supervision.

Mr. R. S. Swinton, a graduate in Civil Engineering of the University of Michigan has been appointed an instructor in surveying and Mr. Ambrosio Magsaysay, Civil Engineer of Cornell University was appointed an instructor in engineering drafting. Mr. Alexander Galajikian who for some years has taught applied mathematics to engineering students in Cornell University has been employed to teach the same subjects in this University and the physics department has been strengthened by the appointments of Mr. Leo. J. Lassalle and Mr. Oscar Smith, who have taught engineering students at Pennsylvania State College.

We have thus a strong corps of experienced instructors in this important department.

There have registered for the first class in the College of Engineering five well prepared students, four of whom graduated in March, 1912, in the Preparatory Course in Engineering given in our College of Liberal Arts. This course covers mathematics, through differential and integral calculus: one year of college physics, two years of drafting and one year of surveying. It is believed that with this preparation a four year course in Civil Engineering will provide our graduates with a thorough knowledge of the subjects which will fit them for the highest grade of efficient work.

Provision has also been made for a summer course of eight weeks where the students may receive thorough instruction in practical surveying problems. A camp for this purpose will be established in some convenient place, in all probability at the College of Agriculture at Los Baños.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The Physical welfare of our students is a matter of no less responsibility than that of their intellectual development. At the beginning of the past year the University assumed supervision of this work by the creation of an athletic board of control consisting of three faculty members elected by the University Council and three student members elected by the students of the various colleges. The students of every college except those in

the College of Law who are employed during the working day were required to elect a certain amount of athletic exercise and a series of contests in tennis, base-ball and field and tract events was arranged in which representatives of the various colleges took part. A suitable athletic field with running track and simple gymnasium apparatus was prepared for the use of the students.

Preparations have been made for a much more thorough supervision and development of physical training during the coming year. A competent instructor has been secured who will devote his whole time to supervising the physical training of our students. In addition, complete anthropometric records will be made of each student and apparatus for testing the strength of the different muscles of the body has been ordered. Every student will be measured and tested at the beginning of the year and at the end of each semester, so that individual advice may be given as to the proper development in each case. These records will be carefully kept and from them it is hoped to determine a set of normal measurements and strength tests for Filipinos of a given weight and age. In three or four years by this method, we shall have authoritative data which will enable us to turn out from the University young men who are thoroughly equipped, physically as well as intellectually, to undertake the battle of life.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION.

In my inaugural address I pointed out that University efficiency must be planted upon the basis of true scholarship and that this could only be obtained in an atmosphere of free and thorough investigation. Indeed the opportunity for independent scientific research is essential to the very nature of the modern university. We cannot expect to attract men capable of developing the various departments of study unless we afford them means and time for original investigation in their chosen lines of work. It is firmly believed, moreover, that encouragement of research work by the members of the various faculties has a direct and practical benefit upon the student body. My own experience as well as the testimony of those who have been engaged in the work of education in the Philippine Islands for many years have convinced me that the characteristic of the Filipino student which needs most development is the spirit of initiative. This spirit can only be engendered by a teacher who is himself an investigator. There is no more important duty before us than the training of a permanent faculty of Filipino scholars for this university. This essential spirit of initiative must be developed in them by close contact and association with trained research

workers. It has been our effort, not only to cultivate this spirit in our Filipino assistants, demonstrators and instructors but to extend it to the undergraduate body as well. In the College of Agriculture, for example, each one of our graduates has been required to prepare a thesis on some original problem of practical agriculture. The publication of the students' theses for the college year just ended in the Philippine Agriculturist and Forester formed a notable piece of agricultural research work. One essay on the influence of shade on the growth of abaca is a particularly useful study. In the preparation of this thesis the student made personally several thousand distinct measurements.

The most notable attempted at the organization of scientific investigation during the year was the joint marine biological survey conducted during the vacation months by the Bureau of Science and the Department of Zoölogy of the University. A thorough study of corals and other forms of marine life was pursued and much valuable information was gained. A number of students accompanied this expedition.

A great deal of useful work has been performed during the year by the Department of Pathology. The records of several hundred autopsies have been indexed and studied pathologically and many characteristic specimens have been added to the department museum.

The University is indebted to the Bureau of Science for the use of its research laboratories and for the publication of the reports of the members of the University in the Philippine Journal of Science. In every way possible, the staff of the University has tried to reciprocate with the Bureau in carrying on the work of scientific research. It is proposed to supplement the publications of the Bureau of Science by issuing reports of members of the faculty of the College of Liberal Arts upon original matters connected with the literature, history and economic conditions of the Philippines.

CONDITIONS OF STUDENT LIFE IN THE UNIVERSITY.

Your president has tried as far as possible to get in personal touch with the students of the University. In some ways this has been difficult. The great pressure of office work during the months of organization has allowed him very little time to visit the classes of the University. Students of all departments have had free access to his office at all times, but this can give one but a glimpse of student life. From time to time, mass meetings of students have been held, and I have addressed them, but there is at present no convenient meeting place. One of the great needs to be supplied by the proposed "University Hall" will be a central

place where all students may meet at regular intervals. Such assemblies will to a certain extent take the place of the traditional chapel exercises and give your president an opportunity for frequent and intimate talks to the student body about matters vital to the development of character and a healthy university life.

In order to keep in closer touch with the student community, I have recently appointed a committee of young Filipino members of the faculty on student welfare. These young men representing the various colleges are imbued with a spirit of personal loyalty and enthusiasm for the purpose in view, and together we hope to develop the activities of student life along sound and helpful lines. An effort will be made to inquire into the conditions under which students live and to alleviate such conditions when necessary. It is hoped that through our efforts the moral tone of the student community may be safeguarded and maintained, and that aid may be extended in worthy cases when material help is necessary.

Regarding the character and ability of the Filipino undergraduate student, the following excerpt from the annual report of the Dean of the College of Liberal Arts is an interesting bit of testimony by one who is qualified by experience to speak.

The discipline of the college has been almost perfect. There is a slight disposition among the students to absent themselves from classes more than is necessary, but aside from this they furnish almost no reason for the exercise of disciplinary measures. No case of a serious nature has occurred. The students of the college have always shown themselves willing to coöperate with the faculty in every way which has been suggested. The question as to whether there is any difference in the ability of Filipino students compared with that of American students is almost constantly being suggested in some way. After four years of experience with Filipino students, I am still of the opinion which I formed during my first year, that there is no real difference between Filipino students and American. Our freshmen accomplished work of the same grade and fully as much of it as at the Universities of Minnesota and Missouri, and other smaller institutions with which I am acquainted maintaining a high standard of work.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A FILIPINO FACULTY.

In my inaugural address I called attention to the duty of the University to train up for the future a permanent Filipino faculty and advocated the passage of a bill then before the Philippine Legislature providing for five Fellowships to be awarded to Filipino members of the teaching staff of the University who have proven their ability as instructors in order that they might continue their advanced studies in the recognized world centers of high education. This bill has become a law, and I have had

the pleasure and the privilege of appointing our first Fellow under this act whose case will serve as an example of the practical method now possible for obtaining this desired end. The appointment was awarded to Doctor José Eduque who graduated four years ago from the Philippine Medical School, completed a year's internship in the Philippine General Hospital, and then served for three years as instructor in surgery in the University and as assistant surgeon in the hospital. He has shown marked ability both as a teacher and as a surgeon. Under the provisions of the fellowship act he has been granted leave of absence from the university for two years, and duly commissioned as an Instructor of the University of the Philippines, to visit the leading surgical clinics of Europe and America. His course has been carefully planned by the chief of the department of surgery and the Dean of the College of Medicine and Surgery, and he will receive the best instruction that the world can give him in his chosen subject. He should return as well equipped for the teaching of his specialty as is possible. What has been done in the case of Dr. Eduque will be done in others. It is believed that at the end of this year, two more Instructors will be ready for advanced study in American universities, one in bacteriology and one in chemistry. These young men have the sincere intention of spending their life in the service of our university and if they make the best of their opportunities in time they should be qualified to occupy the highest places of trust and honor.

This movement to train our own instructors has become a well defined policy. Members of departments have been instructed to watch for promising students and to encourage them to remain in the University as assistants and instructors. The Fellowship law also provided 15 other Fellowships for graduate students. The indications are that these Fellowships also will be feeders for the teaching force of the university. At the first open examination held by the Honorable, the Secretary of Public Instruction, only one candidate was successful and received the appointment. This was Doctor Rafael M. Santos, who graduated from the University as a doctor of medicine in 1912, and is now on the University staff attached to the Philippine General Hospital as an intern. He has decided to pursue special courses in the diseases of children, than which no study is more important to the welfare of the Filipino people. Dr. Santos and others who may be appointed under this act are required to enter the government service for a length of time equal to the period of study, and it will be seen, therefore, that another opportunity is offered us to secure competent Filipino instructors.

THE RELATION OF THE UNIVERSITY TO THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

High standards of University instruction are essentially connected with high standards of admission to the University. Elementary instruction is not the function of college or university, and this should be accomplished thoroughly and efficiently by a preparatory school. In the Philippine Islands, the central government has undertaken the task of secondary instruction in the provincial high school and of higher education in the government University.

These two important features of educational work cannot be considered separately. The purpose of each must be equally recognized and the authorities responsible for the high school and the University should work together in harmony and accord. Because the studies of the University are a continuation of the work of the high school, it does not follow that the University should dominate secondary education for by the very nature of things it must be remembered that a much larger body of students are reached by the provincial high schools than by the University, and that very many Filipino youths complete their preparation for the responsibilities of manhood and womanhood with their graduation from the secondary schools. In this connection I wish to quote from an address delivered before the graduating class of 1912 of the Pampanga High School:

The purpose of the high school is to give the youth of the country the most efficient preparation for the battle of life. It is here that these ideals which are the lodestars of lofty citizenship should be firmly instilled into the minds of the people's future leaders, for education is nothing else than efficient preparation for life.

The high school, then, represents the most important place in the educational system of a government. The university is to supplement this work by affording opportunities to those especially fitted by that professional and technical training which is necessary for the fullest development of a sound and efficient national existence. I am glad to have this opportunity of stating, what I believe to be the true relationship between the high school and the university.

For more than a hundred years the university in America may be said to have dominated the secondary preparatory school in that the curriculum of the school has been governed very largely by the requirements set by university authorities for admission to the university. Conventions and traditions, however, are only valuable, in so far as they make for efficiency and practical usefulness in the life of a people: when they hinder true development they become obstacles and hindrances in the way of progress and should be cast into the national discard.

There is, in fact, in America to-day a very widespread revolt among leaders in secondary education against this traditional domination of the high school by the university. The concession very generally made by

American universities some years ago in admitting high school graduates by certificates granted by the school instead of by examination held by the college is not now thought to be sufficient, for the reason that if the primary purpose of the high school is to fit its graduates for efficient life work, the curriculum must be governed by actual social and industrial conditions rather than by cut and dried university courses. This widespread revolt has developed the definite object that the admission requirements of the university should be determined by the high school curriculum rather than that the high school curriculum should be determined by the admission requirements of the university.

There is, in my opinion, in spite of some extreme and unfair depreciation of the value of university education, a great deal of truth and common sense underlying this movement. Not more than 30 per cent of the graduates of American high schools enter the university. It is obviously unwise that the needs of two-thirds of high school students should be restricted and impaired by a conventional requirement demanded of a minority.

It is also probable that a carefully designed course of study which will best fit one boy to cope with the complex demands of our modern life will also best prepare another boy for the further specialized study that is necessary for more distinctly intellectual pursuits.

If this is true in America, it is even truer in these Islands. Industrial and economic development is the supreme need of the Philippines and must dominate the whole educational system. If the high school adjusts itself to this purpose, the university must adjust itself to the high school. There must be no gap between them. The specialized study of the university must be merely another step in advance of the preliminary training for efficient life. The same purpose and spirit must be continued and emphasized.

It is a very significant fact that the law creating the university of this government places on its board of regents immediately after the Secretary of Public Instruction and the Secretary in whose department are the great scientific bureaus, the Director of Education, showing that the university here is not to dominate the schools, but to coöperate with them.

That this represents for us the only proper and consistent policy I have no doubt. Requirements for admission to the University must be adjusted as far as possible to the needs of the high school graduate. There is, however, one important consideration which should influence the Bureau of Education regarding the high school course of instruction. A very much larger proportion of high school graduates enter the University in the Philippine Islands than is the case in the United States. In 1911, between 50 and 60 per cent of the graduates of the provincial high schools for that year matriculated in the University of the Philippines. There are many who thought that this was unusual and could not be considered a normal proportion. The registration of the present year, however, shows that practically the same percentage of high school graduates has entered the University. For my part, after extended consultation with division superintendents and principals of high schools, I can

see no reason for thinking that approximately this proportion will not continue at least for several years. Unquestionably where half the high school graduates, if not a majority thereof, are preparing to enter the University, the question of their best preparation for advanced studies should be given great weight. The Bureau of Education in order to make room for studies essential to the equipment of the high school graduate to take up immediately the responsibilities of citizenship have omitted from the secondary course, instruction in Spanish and Latin. Some knowledge of these languages, or at least one of them is necessary for the proper preparation for medicine, law, and pharmacy. It is obviously a disadvantage to a student in any of these important departments to be forced to take time needed for advanced instruction for the study of elementary Latin. Although the university is committed to the policy of accepting high school certificates of graduation as a qualification for admission to its various colleges, it is respectfully suggested that in view of the large number of high school students entering the university, that, if possible, an opportunity be given these students to study at least the elements of Spanish or Latin during their secondary course.

THE FUTURE GROWTH OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The official figures for registration for the first semester of the academic year 1912-13 are as follows:

Registration in the University for 1912.

Liberal Arts, College of	245
Agriculture, College of	260
Law, College of	143
Medicine and Surgery, College of	72
Veterinary Science, College of	26
Engineering, College of (first year only).....	5
Total	751
Duplications	50
Total in College Departments	701
Registration to date in School of Fine Arts	411

These figures will be somewhat increased by the registration for the second semester, the probability being that the total registration of the year will exceed that of 1911-12 by about 125 students in the college departments. We are in a much better position for estimating the growth of the University than was possible a year ago. A large number of students were admitted in 1911, on the certificate of private schools who were unable to continue their studies through the year owing to in-

sufficient preparation, and in the registration for the present year there is a much smaller percentage of private school graduates than was the case a year ago. On the other hand, the graduates of the government high schools, as a general rule, did exceedingly well and the percentage of high school graduates registered for the year 1912 is practically the same as the percentage registered for 1911.

It is, therefore, reasonable to assume that the natural increase of the University will not be greater than about 50 per cent of the number of high school graduates for any given year. Our growth it is expected will, therefore, be normal and moderate, and it is believed that provision can be made from year to year for the current expenses of instruction in the university with some confidence and without unduly straining the resources of the government.

The staff of instruction has been considerably increased for the academic year 1911-12, and it is believed that it will be sufficient for our needs for the succeeding year as well. Consequently, the budget of the fiscal year 1914 should be kept within the limits of that for the fiscal year 1913, and the deans of the various colleges have been instructed to prepare their estimates with that end in view.

It will be our policy to administer the University with the economy that is consistent with efficiency. With this end in view it is believed that demands arising from a legitimate growth of the university or the establishment of new courses for which there seems to be a public need will receive sympathetic consideration from the Assembly and the Commission.

BUILDINGS, THE GREATEST NEED OF THE UNIVERSITY.

This policy of economy in the matter of appropriations for current expenses is still further forced upon us by the fact that the University faces the absolute necessity for permanent buildings to provide for actual needs of instruction. In the appropriation for public improvements for the fiscal year 1912, ₱250,000 was provided for the University of the Philippines. This appropriation was made available by the Governor-General and steps were immediately taken looking toward the erection of a building to be known as "University Hall," to contain the offices of the University and a large number of lecture halls, class rooms and professors' offices. It is expected that this building will be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the academic year 1913-14.

The building of University Hall, however, will by no means satisfy the pressing needs of the University at the time it may

be completed. Steps must be taken at once for the provision of the permanent laboratories for the University. These should consist of a series of modern buildings with suitable equipment to provide for the teaching of chemistry, physics, botany, zoölogy, and engineering to meet the permanent needs of the University. For the present, temporary laboratories for chemistry, physics and botany have been provided by remodeling two of the old Normal School buildings. These buildings were in extremely bad condition and although they are adequate for our present needs, in three years time they will be unsafe for use as well as inadequate to accommodate the expected growth in our classes. The zoölogical laboratory of the College of Medicine and Surgery is now overcrowded and cannot serve the purposes demanded by the zoölogy courses in the College of Liberal Arts much longer. At least one large permanent laboratory building should be begun as soon as possible. Physics, chemistry, botany, and zoölogy can perhaps be accommodated in this building for a short time. As soon as funds are available, however, a second laboratory building should be begun, so that Botany, and zoölogy may be taught therein and the first building given up the departments of physics and chemistry. If possible, an appropriation should be made this year for one laboratory building. Next year for another. This does not provide for an engineering laboratory which will be greatly needed in two years from this date.

At Los Baños we have the same conditions facing us. At present there is but one laboratory building of one story which is at present overcrowded by our large classes in chemistry and botany. Botany should have a laboratory of its own and this should be provided at the earliest opportunity. In the near future provision must also be made for laboratories for physics and agronomy.

Recommendation is therefore made that, for the present at least, we confine our estimates for current expenses to the amount of the budget authorized for the fiscal year 1913, and that whatever increase is made in the appropriations by the Legislature for the Fiscal Year 1914, should be for the purpose of erecting laboratory buildings in Manila and Los Baños. Every effort possible towards the accomplishment of this purpose must be undertaken by your Board, for without suitable permanent buildings, the continuation of our work in the University will be impossible.

No one is more sensible of the needs of the Philippine Islands for new enterprises of public improvement, but it is believed that the development of projects already begun by the Government

should be given due consideration and the University is one of these projects. It is my firm belief that if the resources of the Islands are not sufficient to provide funds for the erection of buildings which are absolutely necessary for the growth of the University, it will be necessary for us to seek the help of individuals or associations interested in higher education in the United States as well as in the Philippine Islands. To Americans interested in the progress of the Philippine Islands, the University should appeal in two important particulars. To those who are interested primarily in the economic development of our resources there can be no more practical project than the training of skilled agriculturists engineers and others who shall be leaders in this development. To those who are primarily interested in the development of self-government by the Filipino people, the University may appeal as being the one practical and organized effort to prepare Filipinos for efficient and competent service in the more responsible positions of the Bureaus and offices of the Government.

Your Board is especially requested to take up the problem of providing suitable buildings for the permanent use of the University and to advise the best means for the solution of this question.

NEW COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Although this question of buildings for the University is in my opinion the most important problem confronting us for immediate action, it is necessary for me to call attention to the fact that the scope of the University as provided by law is not yet complete. The law provides for the formation of a "College of Social and Political Science," a "College of Dentistry" and a "College of Mines."

The study of political science and sociology can be suitably provided by the faculty of the College of Law and the gradual development of a department of economics and social science in the College of Liberal Arts.

Your Board has, however, fully realized the great need existing in the Islands for qualified Filipino dentists. Indeed steps have recently been taken towards the institution of a course in dentistry and announcement that such a course would be given was officially authorized by the Board early in June 1912. A number of students applied but their qualifications were not sufficient to satisfy the admission requirements of the University. Undoubtedly, the notice was given too late to receive attention from the graduates of our high schools. As most of the instruction for the first year of a dental course can be given by the

Faculty of the College of Medicine and Surgery and in the College of Liberal Arts, your Board has authorized the announcement that a course in dentistry will be instituted with the opening of the next academic year in July 1913. This will make necessary the provision of a dental clinic. Steps should be taken to ascertain how far the proposed dental clinic in the free dispensary of the Philippine General Hospital will serve our purpose, and how much expense it will be necessary for the University to bear, so that the Legislature may be requested to make suitable provision for the clinical equipment needed by the University. It is proposed to charge tuition fees for a course in dentistry and a large part of the current expenses of this course should be thus obtained.

It is not believed that the establishment of a College of Mines is necessary or advisable. Provision should be made, however, for the establishment of a chair of mining engineering in the College of Engineering. This will not be necessary until the Fiscal Year 1915, as specialized instruction in mining engineering can be confined to the last three years of the college. The Dean of the College of Engineering also recommends that at this time, if possible, a chair in mechanical engineering should be established. At least one province has already decided to support pensionados in mining and mechanical engineering and has requested the university to provide for their instruction.

ADMISSION OF FOREIGN STUDENTS.

There is one more matter that deserves the attention of your Board. The University of the Philippines has attracted attention in other countries of the Orient. Enquiries regarding instruction here have been received from China, Japan, and Siam. In fact, there are at present two Chinese students at the College of Agriculture enrolled in the Department of Forestry whose expenses are borne by the Chinese merchants of Manila. The advantages of receiving students from other Oriental countries are, I believe, well recognized by your Board. The future of the Philippine Islands is closely bound up in its relations with the neighboring countries and there is no more effective promise of international friendship than the mutual respect and understanding founded upon a common education.

It is highly desirable, in my opinion, that students from neighboring countries, particularly those who represent the influential classes should be received and welcomed in our University. The resources of the University, however, will not permit of an unlimited enrollment of foreign students. It is recommended,

therefore, that a reasonable tuition fee be charged to foreign students which will cover the extra expense for instruction involved.

We can best express our appreciation by a determined and systematic effort to make the University a truly popular institution. By this I mean, that it should directly touch in every possible way the needs of the main body of the people. We should follow the example set by the great State Universities of America and try not only to bring people to the University, but to bring the University to the people. We have already made some progress in this direction by our free obstetrical service in the city of Manila, and through our close relation with the free clinics of the Philippine General Hospital. At the College of Agriculture in Los Baños, very close relations are maintained with the farmers of the vicinity through stock-judging contests and other means. A widespread interest in scientific agriculture has been created, and the facilities of the College and the service of its staff have been freely given as far as our means and resources would permit. We should by all means continue this effort to make the College at Los Baños a real teaching center of practical agriculture; at least for the Province of La Laguna.

The new University Hall in Manila will give us an opportunity to establish a center of popular instruction. There, evening classes and lectures may be held by our large and competent staff of trained teachers and investigators upon subjects that are of direct interest to the public. The coöperation of your Honorable Board is requested in this undertaking and in any other opportunity which the future may present, of making our University the university of the whole Filipino people.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE FILIPINO PEOPLE.

In conclusion I cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude for the interest and sympathy that the University has received from the Filipino people. Throughout the Islands, there is, I believe, a real demand for its progress and its success. The legislature, the provincial boards and the Filipino press have given us their support. The same spirit of loyalty that has characterized your Board in all our relations, exists, I believe, in the faculties of the various colleges and in the student body.

Respectfully submitted.

MURRAY BARTLETT,
President, University of the Philippines.

